## Proprietor, Church street, Nashville.

OOKE, SETTLE & CO. Jobbern of Boots and Shoes, 38 Public Square, Nash-rille, Tenn, Watson M. Cooke, Joel W. Set-le, Russell M. Kinnard. James Forger, L. WINSTEAD & CO. Deniers in L. Boots, Shoes, Satchels, Valises, and Franks, No. 7 Cherry street, opposite Maxwell House, Nashville, Tenn.

BOOTS SHOES AC.

LIQUOR DEALERS. CHEATHAM & WOODS, Nos. 1 and 2 South Collegest, corner of Church, Nash-ville, Tenn.

TOHN V. WRIGHT, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Columbia, Tenn. DEFICE: Room in front of Looney & Hickey's

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Will practice in Maury and the adjoining counties. Collections promptly attended to.

OFFICE-Front room (up stairs) over J. H. James' Jewelry Store.
Feb 2 '72. CHARLES CLEAR

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Columbia, Tenn. ention given to the collection of . T. L. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT COLUMBIA, NN.

OHN B. BOND, ATTORNEY AT AW. COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE. Prompt attention given to Collections. de

A. M. HUGHES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, COLUMBIA, TENN. Will attend all the Courts to be holden for fanry and adjoining counties.

OFFICE-Whitthorne Block. [Feb24 71 C. O. NICHOLSON

GORDON & NICHOLSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, COLUMBIA, Will practice in the several Courts of Maury and adjoining counties.
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W. VANCE THOMPSON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Office on Garden Street, nearly west and o site Masonic Hall, COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE. Will practice in Supreme and Federal Courts in 'Nashville, and in the Chaceery and Circuit Courts of Maury and adjoining counties. Feb. 5, 1869.-tf

G. P. FRIERSON, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, COLUMBIA, TENN.

Will practice in the several Courts of Maury and adjoining Counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Nashville. Prompt at tention given to collections. Office in Lawyer's Block, West Market Street, same formerly oc upied by Frierson & Fleming. Z. MACK CYPERT R. P. CYPAL AT.

R. P. CYPERT & BRO., ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waynesboro, Tennessee, Will practice in the Circuit and Chancery Courts of Wayne and the adjoining counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Nashville. Collections promptly attended to. Sept. 15.—tf.

W C. DORSETT, M. D., Respectfully offers his Professional services both SURGICALLY and MEDICALLY—to the citizens of Columbia and vicinity.

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Main and Garden streets.

my20-tf

H. s. cox, Physician and Surgeon, Office-Whitthorne Block July 29 70 COLUMBIA, TENN.

DR. J. P. HERNDON, SURGEON DENTIST. Office Photograph Gallery, COLUMBIA, TENN.

DR. SAMUEL BICKNELL, DENTIST. Having permanently located in Columbia announces to the public that he is prepared to serve them in the various branches of Denit-try, in a skillful and scientific manner. His prices will be as moderate as circus will admit.

Office, in Whitthorne Block.

Jany. 14, 1870. Marble Works

WILLIAM SHIRLEY, At W. Bland's old Shop, on the Mt. Pleasant Pike, near the Institute, where I shall keep on hand MONUMENT AND TOMBSTONES,

Work made to order, Ornamental or Plain-All work Warranted to give satisfaction Limestone made to order. June 20-ly Books! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

PERIODICALS,

STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, Window Shades, News, Notions, &c., at W. H. ENGLE'S. West Side Public Square, COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE.

J. H. PUSSELL. FUSSELL & STEELE, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, SALE, PURCHASE AND RENTIN

Of All Descriptions of Property, COLUMBIA, TENNESSES. Office-Whitthorne Block. oc|21g-1 TO TRAVELLERS.

THE NELSON HOUSE,

COLUMBIA, TENN., H EDSALL.

Keeps good tables, clean and comfortable bed and rooms, and the best of servants, all at moderate prices.

[nov. 18, '7']

## DURST NATIONAL BANK NEW ADTERTISEDINGS. ORW. ADTERTISEMENTS. Muhn & Turnin. H. Will.

AZZAMAH , ZADAM COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE, MARCH 14; 1872. BY HORSLEY BROS. & FIGUERS. DIFFERENT SIZES AND VARIETIES.

VOL. XVII.--NO. 28.

TACOB HARRIS, IIIO RESMAL TAILOR, Cutting done in the most fashionable manner

EQUIL ALTON

and warranted to fit. Cleaning and Repairing done in an accepta se If you want a Sui handsomely made to rder, bring me the cloth Shor-Two doors above the Nelson Ho use May 21, 1871.

RANKLIN HOUSE.

Having refitted and taken charge of this et, I solicit a share of public patronage. A table shall be supplied with the best the mark affords. Lodgings clean and comfortabl Prices to suit the time. July 15—17 JAMES L. GUEST.

RUSHTON

NEW YORK STORE

PUBLIC SQUARE,

Columbia, Tenu.

Have just received a full stock of Millinery Goods,

French and American Artificial FLOWERS. Feathers, Ornaments. &c., &

> French, Swiss and Hamburg Embroideries.

Plain and Embroidered Sash Ribbons, Neckties, Bon net Ribbons,

Entirely New Styles.

Real Thread, Gimpure, Valencia and Si LACES.

Ladies' Under-Clothing, Infant's Cloaks, Dresses, Caps and Bonnets,

of superior finish.

Varieties.

Lubin's Genuine Extracts. Florida Water

Colognes and Cosmeti

Shaving and Fancy Soaps.

Cold Cream and Pomades,

Melton Gold and Real Whitby Jewelry

in Sets. Ear Drops, Necklaces, &c.,

square, next to Williams & Tyler's Nov. 3.-ly.

SHELF AND HEAVY

## HARDWARE

Consisting in part of

American and English

Table Cutlery

Pocket Knives, Guns, Pistols

AND SPORTING MATERIALS,

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES, NAILS

Laber Sixthurs.

An eager "come in" from the average wages of the averag

sation for labor have risen over 25 per dignity as dressing-gown and slippers cent. within a few years. Black-permitted. carpenters \$1.20—working twelve hours a day. Dressmakers only \$0 to 60 cents a day; hatters, 80 cents to \$1.75; masons 60 cents for unskilled laborers, and \$1.10 for skilled ones; well." house painters \$1.20, and printers \$1 to \$1.20 for day workman, or 10 to 12 cents In the French Departments, the wages of skilled mechanics vary from

ceive from 50 to 60 cents. In Denmark, bricklayers, carpen-ters, &c., receive 70 to 75 cents for a

80 to \$1.50. Agricultural laborers re-

At Rome the ordinary wages of the working man is three pauls (33 cents) In the Netherlands factory laborers get from 30 cents to \$1 per day, the nours of labor being eleven to twelve. In Norway agricultural laborers re-ceive from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per week, or an average of less than 25 cents per day. In woolen and cotton mills the wages are better, and reach from 25 to 60 cents per day, according to skill. to 80 cents per day. Ten hours is considered a day's work. Farm

laborers receive only 6 to 8 cents a day and board. In Portugal field laborers receive 15 to 22 cents per day. Skilled me-chanical labor is paid from 25 to 50 cents a day. In Prussia common manual labor in agriculture is paid from eighteen to twenty five cents per day. The hours are twelve to thirteen in summer, and eight in winter. In the manufacturing districts, the hours of

labor are eleven to twelve, being ometimes as low as ten, but more requently above twelve. The price of skilled labor varies from thirty to fifty-five cents per day.
In Russia, agricultural laborers re ceive an average compensation of sixty-five cents per day, which, how-ever, has to keep them in holidays; and these dies non are in Russia more numerous than in any part of the world, numbering with sundays, 163 days, and leaving only 202 working days in the year. Most of the respectable workmen say that if they could work six days in the week, they would be satisfied with half the present rate of wages. Skilled laborers in the various trades get from fifty to ninety cents per day, subject to these outrageous limitations of

holidays counted out. In Sweden the laborer's condition is not flattering. The average of an artisan in Stockholm, and other large Swedish towns, are equal to fifty cents per day. In the case of skillful workmen, occupying the position of foreman, they sometimes reach as hogs," said Nabby, slandering an inhigh as one dollar per day. high as one dollar per day. Switzerland is full of industry from one end of the country to the other.

Cotton, flax, and woolen factories my clean floors. The cookin'-stove pay their operatives thirty to eighty was crammed full of wood, roarin' cents, the general average being for a like all possessed. I wonder they man forty cents. Printers get forty-five to eighty cents, and lithograph-got there. And they'd got my best five to eighty cents, and lithographers (which class of artisans abound in Switzerland), fifty cents to eighty cents for each day's work.

Induct burned the house up below and keep his nead above water. And keep his nead above water. It is for the best, of course. What would become of the poor fellow without the water'd all biled away, and the bottom come out. But the worst was times finds it a little hard.

How Liquors are Adulterated and Importers Undersold.

It appears that for some time past importers of foreign liquors have been complaining that they were under-sold by unknown parties on goods which could not have passed into the market except through their own hands. These transactions seemed inexplicable until finally facts explaining the mystery have come to light. This is the way the thing is managed: Jones buys from an im-porter out of bond, say, a lot of some favorably known brand of brandy, which may be worth, say, \$6 a gallon in the market. He takes the brandy home, takes one-half of the liquor out of the casks, and fills them up with alcohol worth \$1 a gallon. Every two gallens of this mixture now cost him \$7, or \$3.50 each gallon. There are a number of bonded warehouses here connected with the adjoining free warehouses. To one of these free warehouses Jones conveys his adulterated brandy for storeage. He then terated brandy for instance Hen-BUILDERS' SUPPLIES, NAILS
BUTTS, SCREWS, &c., &c.

AXES, HATCHETS, BROAD AXES
CROSS CUT AND MILL SAWS,
HORSE NAILS,
HORSE

smiths receive from 60 cents to \$1.60, Mary disappeared. Presently the daily wages; bakers get only 45 cents to \$1; boot and shoemakers \$1 to \$.20; said the squire, "is it you? How do

In Denmark, bricklayers, carpenters, der, receive 70 to 50 cents by the series of the fable for two again, day's work. Weavers and other manufacturing hands, 65 to 90 cents per day, the working woman; yet in looking at her you could not help the observable with the squire's mother ifficent and the profit, "unit list grow into the night from a the profit," unit list grow into the night from a the profit, "unit list grow into the ingression."

In Denmark, bricklayers, carpenters, excreeding work in the squire's mother ifficent day, the working hours being from sunfact very first of the profit, and in the world for herself. Old Mrs. At the profession.

In the Ringdom of Italy skilled mechanics receive 30 to 60 cents per day, according to their skill and experience at the profession.

In the profit, "unit list grow into the instance of the profit," and the profit, "unit list grow into the instance of the profit," and show the profit, "unit list grow into the instance of the profit," and show the profit, "unit list grow into the squire's model and work in the profit," unit list grow into the squire working hours being from sunfactoring the profit, "unit list grow into the squire working hours being from sunfactoring the profit," unit list grow into the squire working hours being from sunfactoring the profit, and the profit, and the profit, "unit list grow into the squire work in the profit," unit list grow into the squire work in the profit, "unit list grow into the squire work in the profit," unit list grow into the squire work in the profit, "unit list grow into the squire work in the profit," unit list grow into the squire work in the profit, and the profit work in the profit w reward, but the family still kept up a friendly interest in Nabby and her fortunes, the squire in particular be ing for her "guide, philosopher and

friend" in all the emergencies of life "Why, what's the matter now Nabby?" said the squire, good-na-turedly. "Are you sick?" "Are you sick?" "Yes, I am," said Nabby, emphati-cally, with a snap of her black eyes. "I'm sick to death of Josiah. I can't Printers, type founders and book-binders' wages are stated at from 50 to 80 cents per day. Ten hours is worse and worse now for a good while. I've kep' it to myself pretty much, because I was ashamed on't, and then I kep' hopin' he'd do better. I've talked and talked to him, and

said and done everything a woman could, but it seemed the more I talked the worse he grew."

The squire looked at Nabby's rather formed by the vigorous "talking to" he had undoubtedly received.

"He grew more and more shif'less and good-for-nothin," continued Nabby, "till finally, he didn't do much but set round the kitchen fire, half boozy. If there's anything I hate," burst out Nabby, "it's a man forever settin' round the house underfoot. And there I was a-takin' in washin', and a-slavin' early and late to be kinder decent and forehanded and him no better'n a dead man of my hands, so far as helpin' any was concerned. And so I told him, time and again. He worked just about enough to keep himself in drink. He knew he couldn't git any of my money for that. But I stood it all till money for that. But I stood it all till about a fortnight ago. I'd been workin' hard all day helpin' Miss Barber clean house, and it seemed as if every bone in my body ached, I was so tired. I came along home thinkin' how good my cup of tea would taste. The first thing I see, when I opened the kitchen door, was old Hank Slater settin' there in my rockin' chair. He and Josiah were both drunk as workmen, occupying the position of and Josiah were both drunk as-

"They'd tracked the mud all ove to see my husband a-consortin' with such scum of the earth as that miserable, low-lived Hank Slater. I tel

you, squire, I was mad. I was mad. I just flung that kitchen door wide open, and sez I:—
"Git out of this house, Josiah Gould and don't never let me see your face inside on't again." "Sez he, meek as Moses. shall I go to, Nabby?"
"Sez I, "I don't care where you

me. I've always been a respectable woman, and don't want none of Hank Slater's friends round my "Well?" queried the squire, Nabby's narrative came to a pause. "Well," said Nabby, in rather subdued tone, "he went off. And he hasn't come back. And I want divorce. "Now, Nabby," remonstrated the old squire, you don't want a divorce. I know you better than that. You

after all. I dunno's he ever gave me a cross word in his life, even when he'd been drinkin'." Here the driving, sleety rain and piercing wind pounced down upon Nabby with renewed fierceness, hust-

ling her madly in flendish glee.
"An awful night to be homeless into a chair, 'and I don't do very well."

Nabby was a short, squarely-built woman of 50, with considerable gray in the coarse, black hair drawn stiffly and uncompromisingly back under a bonnet about fifty years out of date. She had sharp black eyes, and a resolute, go-ahead manner. Evidently a hard-working woman; yet in looking at her you could not help the

with no "nonsense about her;" but nevertheless, a cheerful tale she had read only yesterday in the Chronicle, about a burglar and a lone woman, kept coming into her head, and she carefully avoided the thick blackness of the corners and the pantry door as the graned around the kitchen for a she greped around the kitchen for a candle. Of course the fire had gone

"Two heads are better than one, one is a sheep's head," Nabby might have been heard muttering out in the wood-house as she stooped painfully down, picking up chips; by which oracular utterance I suspect she was thinking what a good supply of kindlings Josiah always kept on hand for her, and how much more comfortable it was in the old times coming home to a house bright with light and warmth, and Josiah's welcome. For Josiah cherished the most prosharp, hard face, and perhaps was hardly so surprised as Nabby expected, that Josiah had not been remiration not unmingled with awe woman. She was just as beautiful to him now as in the old courting days, before the brightness and quickness of the black eyes had degenerate into sharpness; before the smiling mouth had acquired its hard, firmly set expression, before there were any wrinkles in the smooth forehead People thought Nabby had done wel in marrying Josiah Gould—a pleasant good natured young fellow that every one liked; a young mechanic, not very rich yet, it is true; but, with a good trade and such a wife as Nabby, there seemed nothing to prevent h figuring as "one of our first citizens." Anybody can be somebody in this country if he is only determined. Bu that was exactly the difficulty with

ly into the slough of despond without effort or hope. By a beautiful dispensation Providence, whenever a poor, shift-less, good-for-nothing man is sent into our world, some active, go-ahead little woman is invariably fastened to him to tow him along through and keep his head above water. It'

Nabby was ambitious and proud spirited, willing to work hard, to save, to do her part—anxious to ge on in the world and stand well among the neighbors. The fact, gradually realized, that in her husband she had no help, no support, only a drag and burden, and finally a disgrace, had been a disappointment embittering her whole nature. To have a hus shall I go to, Nabby?"

"Sez I, "I don't care where you go to, so long's you don't come near Gould," was dreadful to Nabby. Perhaps it was hardly strange that she grew hard and bitter.

Meantime Nabby had succeeded in starting the fire, and, having changed her dress, sat down to dry her feet until the tea-kettle boiled. But even the ruddy light and warmth with which the kitchen now glowed could not fend off the dreariness of the night. The rain "tapped with ghostly finger-tip upon the window-pane," and the wind howled and walled around the stirs in even the happiest heart a vague sense of loss, of change, of all that

and gloom of the night, the forlornness of his wretched wanderings, he came into the cozy brightness of the kitchen, and felt that he was bome once more. How good the tea smelled!

The fire roared and snapped, the teakettle boiled and bubbled and bobbed its lid up and down, and from the griddle the savory odor of the cakes ascended like a homely incense.

Josiah's face, shining with mingled heat and happiness as he turned the griddle and happiness of the price, "for," as he explained, "though he's the best tempered-creature breathing, yet sometimes he does cut such very rum capers that we calls him the mountebank." Forthwith the mountebank." Forthwith the mountebank as the griddle and happiness of the had a well content to part with him at a very moderate price, "for," as he explained, "though he's the best tempered-creature breathing, yet sometimes he does cut such very rum capers that we calls him the mountebank." Forthwith the mountebank as a such very rum capers that we calls him the mountebank as a such very rum they were now, as from the bleakness The recognition was mutual. Billy and gloom of the night, the forlorn-Josiah's face, shining with mingled absent from it, made tea, went heat and happiness as he turned the through all his "business," and so

heat and happiness as he turned the griddle-cakes, was something worth seeing.

Nabby was stepping briskly around getting supper ready. It seemed so pleasant to set the table for two again, to have some one to praise and appreciate her cooking. The November wind might howl its worst now. Its hold on Nabby was gone. In place of all the bitter sadness that had hung heavily round her heart was a warm feeling of happiness, of comfort and griddle-cakes, was something worth

was a peace offering, with such on the prompt side of the orchestra, preternatural brightness did it shine and glisten. Something in Nabby's eyes shone and glistened, too, al-though she winked hard and scorned

the weakness of a pocket-handker-chief. 'Thank you, Josiah,' she said, 'It's regular beauty, and I shall set lots Astley's amphitheatre was consume by fire.—All the Year Round. Which, so long as they understood each other, was, perhaps, as well as if Josiah had made a long-worded

Cholera Checked.

[From the New York Post.

that the advance of the cholera has

been checked. We have heard but

and the news the other morning from

Constantinople that the disease had disappeared in that city is encourag-

ing. During last September and the latter part of August, it will be re-membered, western Europe was

threatened by an advance of the de-

stroyer in two different directions

the route being from Cherson, Russia

to Moscow, and thence by way of Konigsberg, Dantzic and Stettin, in

russia, to Hamburg, whence we tear-

ed its emigration to this city; the

southern route was from Cherson by way of Debretzin and Vienna, in

Austria, to southern Germany and

rance. Neither of these courses

the disease included Constantinople,

but the fact that it was raging there

endangered all the Mediterranear

ports of Europe, and its disappear-

ance proves, apparently, that the source of the plague in Asia, where it reached the Bosphorus, has been

exhausted. This source was the same

ed the Black sea to Cherson, in Rus-

sia; it came from the east, and touch-

the Euxine at Trebizond. This place

the disease has probably nearly dis-

but even if it should reach our shores

as that from which the cholera cross-

little of its ravages of late in Russia

There now seems to be fair hope

speech of repentance and reformation and Nabby another of forgiveness. I wish I could say that Nabby never scolded Josiah again. But I can't. However, she "drew it mild," and there was a general understand-ing between them that this was only a sort of exercise made necessary by habit—a barking by no means involv-ing biting. And Josiah was so ac-customed to it that he would have nissed it, and not felt natural without being wound up and set going for the day by Nabby.

One day, latter in the winter, Na by was washing for Mrs. Hosley. 'So you've taken Josiah back again after, all,' said Mrs. Hosley.
'Well, yes, I have,' said Nabby, giving a last twist to the sheet she was wringing out. 'Josiah mayn't be very much to brag of; but then you see, he's my own, and all Iv'e got. We're gettin' to be old folks, Josiah and me, and we may as well put up with each other the little while we've got to stay

'How has he been doing since he came back '? 'First-rate. He's walked as straight as a string ever since. He's a good provider, now, and he's quit drinkin,' and a master hand for fixin' up things around the house, and makin' it comfortable. I tell you what 'the Miss Hosley, we've got to make 'lowances' the Euxine at Trebizond. This place for folks in this world. We can't have is due east from Constantinopie, and em always to our mind. We've got

to take 'em just as they are and make the best on't.'

'I'm glad to see you so much happler and better contented, Nabby.'

'Well, I used to fret and complain a modded because this probably hearly disappeared there also; with their commercial relations it could hardly exist in one place and not in the other. Of course, the fact that the source of the cholera is thus exhausted is not posigood deal because things hadn't turned | tive evidence that we shall escape out as I expected 'em to ; but Is tely I've hought a good deal about it all, and its ravages will be much less than i I've made up my mind that there's it were constantly aggravated by new considerable comfort for every one after supplies from the distant marshes of all. We mayn't git jest what we want, but we git somethin'.'

In which piece of philosophy I believe Nabby was about right.

Supplies from the Ganges.

Visit to a Sha

Visit to a Shawl Factory in Cashmere.

A gentleman who traveled a long time in India and Cashmere, gives The Uselessness of Trial by Jury in some curious facts about the manu-Civil Cases. facture and cost of a real Cashmere scarf or shawl. While in Cashmere, Let us look at one positive advantage from abolishing jury trials. The rules of evidence, which have been accumulating for centuries as lights best and greatest manufacturer of shawls of that city. The factory was a miserable dirty building, the workand guides to the temple of justice, room measuring about sixty by thirty feet. Here he found some forty men and boys, of all ages from six to fifty have become so numerous and contradictory as to dazzle and bewilder, tradictory as to dazzle and bewilder, arranged in twos and threes, at dif-and more often shut out the truth ferent looms, each one having a loom than aid in its production.\* Now, if to himself, for all the most valuable shawls are made in looms, in small the jury system were abolished, nearpieces, according to the pattern, and safely swept away. The admission not put in colors and squares, like and rejection of testimony could be ly all of these blind guides could be safely left to a judge, with only a few backs, seats or slippers, but the disimple rules to limit his discretion.

But, after all, the decision of civil cases by juries is a humbug. It is said that juries in civil cases decide the feet in criminal cases bether. the fact—in criminal ones both the different shades of woolen thread, to fact and the law. But in civil cases be used in different parts of the pathouse like the spirits of the lost pleading to be once more taken back into human life and warmth. Such a wind judges, and nearly every case tried in the inferior courts may be brought before this for review. If the judge

ballot in the other. Mrs. Nathaniel Weed of Connecticut has gone to law because by the will of her late husband she has only the use of \$5,000, while \$600,000 go to the only son and at his death to kis heirs.

Queen Victoria has presented Mrs. Scales of Toronto, the mother of triplets, with £3 sterling. This gift, common in great Britian, has never before been given to a Canadian sub-Mollie Morton is the name of the fortunate fair one declared by the

applications for the position thereby made vacant, There are also more and when its rumbling sounds died than 500 other applications on hand on the ears of those who knew the for a vacancy.

circumstances, it served to the recol-An Iowa paper informs us "that Miss Ella Noe of Oscaloosa, is the coming Vinnie Ream." The public lection as a parting knell." The thunder-drum probably went the way of many theatrical properties. It must have perished in 1841—if it surwill be sincerely grieved to learn this fact. They were in hopes that Vinnie was the only sheet in that Ream. vived so long-when for a third time The Pennsylvania courts have de- and ring for scarf combined. Yachtided that a married woman can sue

> of her wearing apparel and jewelry, and have granted one Derother Rawson \$4,000 damages for the loss of her aggage by the Pennsylvania rail-A new candidate for the honors of the rostrum appears in the person of Miss Corinne d'Estaing, a young lady which will rival the products of the who has occupied the position of a sketch-writer and correspondent for

several daily papers, and won distinc-tion therein. Her themes are "Amusements" and "People." In Scotland, recently, a prize-fighs between a woman and a man wat broken up by the police. The woman had just got the poor man's head in chancery and his nose was rapidly being demolished under her fierce manipulations when the myrmidor

the law entered the ring. An Omaha schoolmistress, who was afraid of getting her beauty spoiled by small-pox, sent home a little girl because she said her mother was sick and had marks on her face. The next day the girl appeared and to the trembling teacher said: "Miss-, we've got a little baby at our house, but mamma told me to tell you it s'nt catching."

A Winona (Wis.) wedding degen-

rated into a pugilistic entertainment,

and the bridegroom was escorted to jail to spend the honeymoon, and the bride had left to solace herself, for eye, which she received in the free A young Illinois girl used sealingwax as a substitute for chewing gum. The Venetian red in the wax somehow didn't agree with the girl, and she only lingered a sufficient time in this vale of tears to see that her shroud

was made according to the latest Lavinia Labiro of Erie, Pa., after being poor but honest for threescore years and ten, at the advanced age of hree-quarters of a century, endeavored to ensconce herself in the lap of the neighborhood and signing his name to a check for \$100,000. She look his name in vain took his name in vain, however, and check has been put to further pro-

ceedings of a similar nature. According to the California papers here is a woman's gambling-h n San Francisco, the splendor of which is equal to that of the palaces of Arabian story. Turkey carpets, in which the foot sinks to the ankle at every step, cover the floors, the ceil-ings are frescoed after the old masers, and huge mirrors line the entire ength of the walls. The sofas and chairs are of rosewood, satin covered, and the gambling-tables are of mother of pearl. Here many married women of the city congregate and stake their husbands money with a free hand.

It is to wine drinking, says an examiner of musty records, that we owe the origin of the kiss. After Micennius caught his wife sucking his fin-est wines through the bung hole of a barrel with a straw, the custom became general in Rome for the husbands to kiss the lips of their wives,

light shades of pink especially so; good grades selling at \$250 per conce, while some exceeding choice and unexceptional in color bring as much as \$500 per ounce. Very elegant designs with small diamonds are used as settings for the finest grades of coral. Turneys are fast coming into poises. quoises are fast coming into notice, though the demand for stones of any size is rare. Very elegant brooches, made up of small stones, cut in a pe-culiar form, are being used. The

made up of small stones, cut in a peculiar form, are being used. The taste for enamel is increasing. Designs from Boucher and Watteau are being reproduced, perfect chej d'œuvres of art, which are set in delicate mountings with pearls and diamonds. One variety, with figures on a black back-ground, tending to throw out the picture, is that of introducing small diamond sparks into the pictures themselves. An American taste is rapidly being formed in accordance with better canons of art, and quality is takbetter canons of art, and quality is tak-ing precedence of quantity, the de-mand for these perfect little pictures marks a decided improvement in the wants of the trade.

PASHIONS IN JEWELRY.

Enamels Increasing in Favor.

The American Watchmakers', Jewelers' and Silversmiths' Journal, an excellent periodical just started in New York by Shaw & Co., gives the following information concerning the latest fashions in jewelry:

rine corals are always in demo

Nothing but the finest Cameos seem o satisfy the wearers of these beautiful ornaments. Taste seems rather inclined to select those having light grounds; and dark olives and browns are somewhat passe. Paris seems to have lost something in the business of cameo cutting. The workmen, being Germans, have been forced to return to their own country. Very elaborate mountings are the fashion, either with single rows of pearls, or with diamonds, In no branch of the trade has such an improvement been made as in the se-lection of cameos. Rough work, or careless drawing, or poor subjects, find hardly any sale. The revolution

for clusters of small stones, seems to be gaining ground. The old style of baker's, and went to the polls with a Louis XV, of using silver as more in keeping with the color of the diamonds, yeast pitcher in one hand and the is fast getting to be fashionable. The silver has a backing of sold. This change is, however, only applicable to small stones; large soltaires present-ing no great differences as to setting from former methods. Perhaps the finest stone in New York is one now unset held by one of the first jewelers in the United States, at \$12,000; be-

sides size, it is unique as to purity and perfection of shape. LOCKETS AND NECKLACES are now leading articles. Instead of a parure with a brooch, locket, neckace, and earrings make up the set,

Onyx pendant earrings, ornamented in

the same way, go with the crosses.

Gold crosses, very delicate in design, with diamonds and pearls, will shortly be introduced. seem to be coming into fashion again. One of the prettiest is a collar-stud ing and sporting devices will be much used. For gentlemen's chains, inn her own name to recover the loss numerable designs are being manufac-

tured for the spring trade. Somethin new is a double chain, to be attache in the middle to the waistcoat button. An endless variety of new objects, combest European workshops.

Messrs. Tiffany & Co. lately sold two of the finest strings of Oriental pearls ever disposed of in this country. We understand the price paid for them was \$30,000. As to color and shape, they were unique. It would be strange if the beautiful American pearl which found its way to the Empress Eugenie's casket should, by the caprices of for-

place of origin.

[From the Pall Mail Gazette.]

THE EX-FMPIRE. Sale of the Empress Eugenie's Fans

The Empress Eugenie's collection on private view at Mr. Harry Emanuel's in Bond street. The Empress rivaled Queen Elizabeth and Marie Antoinette in her taste for regal luxury in fans, and contributed not a little by her example to the revival of the fashion for treating the fan as the absence of her husband, a black a costly work of fine art, which has extended to this country, and which led to the special exhibition of fans at South Kensington in 1870. Many of the fans of which she has now dis possessed herself were seen at that exhibition to which she contributed some of the choicest examples. Queen Elizabeth's wardrobe included twenty-seven fans; the Empress' collec-tion includes nearly fifty, and pro-bably exceeds them as much in beauty and costliness as in numbers. Among the most curious is a fan painted on vellum by Camille Roqueplan, dated the 30th of January, 1735, and which Imperial crown, "supported by cu-pids," and the initials E. N. in gold. The reverse, by Franco, is an equally good example of flower and fruit painting. The gem of the collection is a fan which has the additional interest of having formerly belonged to Marie Antoinette. The subject is "La-Fountaine d'Amour;" the guards carved, nearly covered with enamel and diamond ornaments, the stick of elaborately-pierced ivory inlaid, and groups and figures in silver and gold. There are some very good examples of Louis Quinze fans, some of which have been remounted on modern carved and pierced sticks of variable merit, inlaid with gold, ornamented with groups of figures and the Imperial cypher. There are among the mounts signed works of Veillemot, E. Moreau, Defaivres, Guimbet, Amon Cyb, Regnier, Boqueplan, and Franco. Some of the Chinese fans exhibited are souvenirs of the expedition of the Count de Palikao.